

UNITED STATES.

BOUNDARIES and EXTENT.

THE northern boundary is a line running from the N. E. corner of the province of Maine, along the highlands South-Westly, which divides those rivers which fall into the river St. Laurence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut river—down the middle of that river to the 45th degree of latitude, thence due West to the river Iroquois; along the middle of that river through the middle of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, Long Lake, and Lake of the Woods, thence due West to the river Mississippi.

The Western boundary is a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi, to the beginning of the 31st degree of latitude.

The southern boundary is a line drawn due East from the southernmost end of the Western boundary to the river Apalachicola, along this river to its junction with Flint river; thence to the head of St. Mary's river, and along the middle of it to the Atlantic Ocean.

The Eastern boundary is Nova-Scotia, and a line including all islands within 23 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States.

The length of the United States from N. to S. or from Long Lake to Florida, is twelve hundred and fifty miles. The breadth from Massachusetts Bay E. to Mississippi W. one thousand and forty miles, containing eight hundred and thirty four thousand six hundred square miles—and three million inhabitants.

The United States in 1776 were British Colonies at which time (compelled by the tyranny of Britain) they declared themselves free, sovereign and independent States, which declaration was reluctantly assented to by Great Britain in 1782, after a long, unnatural and destructive war.

Policy

